Labor Market Information

Education and Workforce Development Cabinet KentuckyUnbridledSpirit.com

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Kentucky's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 1.1 percentage points in January 2009 to 8.7 percent from 7.6 percent in December 2008. January 2009's unemployment rate matches the 8.7 percent rate recorded in January 1985. Further, Kentucky was one of 49 states plus the District of Columbia that experienced an increase in the unemployment rate between December 2008 and January 2009. Unemployment rates of 6.0 percent or higher have been recorded in Kentucky for the past ten consecutive months. For January 2009, nine states and the District of Columbia had a higher unemployment rate than Kentucky, while thirty-nine states had a lower unemployment rate. One state, Mississippi, had the same unemployment rate as Kentucky.
- Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment on a seasonally adjusted basis was 1,813,200 in January 2009, a decrease of 10,600 from December 2008, and a decrease of 55,600 since January 2008. Forty-four states recorded an over-the-year non-farm employment decrease in January 2009, with Alaska, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming as the only exceptions.
- The average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries decreased from $720.66 in December 2008 to $709.51 in January 2009.
- The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers increased from $935.42 in December 2008 to $947.74 in January 2009.
- The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers in January 2009 ($947.74) were $77.46 below the national average of $1,025.20.
- Between December 2008 and January 2009, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA decreased by 2,200 to a non-seasonally adjusted 60,100 employees. Since January 2008, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA has decreased by 1,200 jobs.
- Between December 2008 and January 2009, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA declined by 700 to a non-seasonally adjusted 47,000 employees. Since January 2008, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA has decreased by 1,200 positions.
- Between December 2008 and January 2009, non-farm employment in the Lexington - Fayette MSA decreased by 7,800 to a non-seasonally adjusted 248,100 employees. Since

January 2008, non-farm employment in the Lexington – Fayette MSA has decreased by 6,200 jobs.

- Between December 2008 and January 2009, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA plunged by 14,800 to a non-seasonally adjusted 599,000 employees. Since January 2008, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA has plummeted by 16,200 positions.
- Between December 2008 and January 2009, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA decreased by 700 to a non-seasonally adjusted 50,700 employees. Since January 2008, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA has increased by 100 jobs.
- Kentucky's average weekly claims for unemployment insurance increased from 57,995 in December 2008 to 81,205 in January 2009. The rate of insured unemployment increased from 3.2 percent in December 2008 to 4.5 percent in January 2009. Moreover, the number of initial unemployment insurance benefit claims decreased by 30.3 percent in January 2009.
- The unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyrile WIA (9.7%), Lincoln Trail WIA (11.5%), Greater Louisville WIA (9.3%), Northern Kentucky WIA (8.8%), TENCO WIA (10.3%), EKCEP WIA (9.9%), Cumberlands WIA (10.6%), Bluegrass WIA (7.9%), Green River WIA (9.5%), and Barren River WIA (10.9%) increased between December 2008 and January 2009. No Workforce Investment Area maintained the same unemployment rate or exhibited a decrease in its unemployment rate from December 2008 to January 2009.
- Unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyrile WIA, Lincoln Trail WIA, Greater Louisville WIA, Northern Kentucky WIA, TENCO WIA, EKCEP WIA, Cumberlands WIA, Bluegrass WIA, Green River WIA, and Barren River WIA increased between January 2008 and January 2009. No Workforce Investment Area exhibited a steady unemployment rate or an unemployment rate that was lower in January 2009 than in January 2008.

Total Employment and Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Kentucky's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 1.1 percentage points in January 2009 to 8.7 percent from 7.6 percent in December 2008. Likewise, the 8.7 percent unemployment rate in January 2009 is 3.2 percentage points higher than the 5.5 percent rate recorded in January 2008. January 2009's unemployment rate matches the 8.7 percent rate recorded in January 1985. Further, Kentucky was one of 49 states plus the District of Columbia that experienced an increase in the unemployment rate between December 2008 and January 2009. Moreover, Kentucky was one of 50 states along with the District of Columbia that had a higher unemployment rate in January 2009 than in January 2008. Kentucky's 8.7 percent unemployment rate for January 2009 caused Kentucky to have the 11th highest unemployment rate among all the states and the District of Columbia, tied with Mississippi.

The U.S. seasonally adjusted jobless rate increased from 7.2 percent in December 2008 to 7.6 percent in January 2009. This 7.6 percent rate is 1.1 percentage points below the 8.7 percent rate recorded for Kentucky in January 2009. Kentucky was one of 20 states plus the District of Columbia that reported unemployment rates above the U.S. average of 7.6 percent in January 2009. Not seasonally adjusted numbers are published below along with the seasonally adjusted data.

Unemployment statistics are based on estimates and are compiled to measure trends rather than actually to count people working. Civilian labor force statistics include non-military workers and unemployed Kentuckians who are actively seeking work. They do not include unemployed Kentuckians who have not looked for employment within the past four weeks.

KENTUCKY - EMPLOYMENT DATA

Seasonally Adjusted Data	January 2009	December 2008	Change from December to January	January 2008	Change from January to January
Civilian Labor Force	2,068,495	2,062,218	6,277	2,028,208	40,287
Employment	1,888,102	1,905,428	-17,326	1,917,659	-29,557
Unemployment	180,393	156,790	23,603	110,549	69,844
Unemployment Rate	8.7%	7.6%	1.1%	5.5%	3.2%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	7.6%	7.2%	0.4%	4.9%	2.7%

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data	January 2009	December 2008	Change from December to January	January 2008	Change from January to January
Civilian Labor Force	2,047,904	2,050,093	-2,189	2,014,216	33,688
Employment	1,854,123	1,895,095	-40,972	1,888,935	-34,812
Unemployment	193,781	154,998	38,783	125,281	68,500
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	7.6%	1.9%	6.2%	3.3%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	8.5%	7.1%	1.4%	5.4%	3.1%

Unemployment Rates for Selected States

Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Rank	State	Jan 2009P Rate	Rank	State	Jan 2009P Rate
1	MICHIGAN	11.6	1	Michigan	12.5
9	INDIANA	9.2	8	Indiana	9.9
10	OHIO	8.8	9	Ohio	9.7
11	KENTUCKY	8.7	11	Kentucky	9.5
13	TENNESSEE	8.6	12	Tennessee	9.3
16	MISSOURI	8.0	18	Missouri	8.7
17	ILLINOIS	7.9	20	Illinois	8.5
	U.S.	7.6		U.S.	8.5
38	VIRGINIA	6.0	38	Virginia	6.4
41	WEST VIRGINIA	5.3	40	West Virginia	6.2
51	WYOMING	3.7	51	Wyoming	4.8

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

In January 2009, six of the 11 major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors reported employment increases, while five suffered employment losses, and none remained unchanged. Moreover, from December 2008 to January 2009, Kentucky's non-farm payroll decreased by 10,600 to a seasonally adjusted 1,813,200 employees. This represents the sixth consecutive monthly employment decline and the twelfth month of job losses since the start of the recession in December 2007. Since the start of 2009, non-farm employment in Kentucky has decreased by 10,600 positions. Likewise, since January 2008, Kentucky's non-farm employment has decreased by 55,600 professionals. This marks the eleventh month in a row of year-over-year employment decreases and the largest year-over-year drop on records starting in January 1990. Altogether, 7 states plus the District of Columbia recorded over-the-month non-farm employment growth, while 42 states showed employment decreases and 1 state remained the same in January 2009. Over the year, non-farm employment increased in 6 states and the District of Columbia, decreased in 44 states, and was unchanged in no states. Kentucky was one of the states that decreased over-the-month and decreased over-the-year.

According to the seasonally adjusted employment data, the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector increased by 3,500 in January 2009. This supersector consists of professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies; and administrative and support and waste management, including temporary help agencies. January 2009 marks the first time professional and business services companies have exhibited employment gains since April 2008. The majority of these employment advances occurred in administrative and support management businesses. A fraction of this growth represents an expansion at a support services center. Yet, the 183,000 total employees in this supersector are 3,100 fewer than in January 2008. The year-over-year job losses are concentrated in administrative and support management enterprises reflecting a prolonged period of fragility in the employment services industry. Since the temporary help industry supplies labor to a wide variety of industries, it is a good barometer of what is occurring across the labor market. Demand for temporary help services often leads business cycles, because through such services, firms can adjust their workforces quickly to react to changes in demand that may only be short lived. Employment declines are indicative of layoffs at a temporary help services firm, job cuts at a support services business, and layoffs at a security company. Since the start of the recession, the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector has declined by 2,400, with administrative and support management enterprises losing 4,700 professionals.

The Government supersector, which includes employment in public administration agencies; state and local public school systems; and state-owned hospitals, increased by 700 employees in January 2009. A portion of these job gains is attributed to hiring in the federal government sector. However, the 321,000 total employees in the Government supersector are 3,900 less than in January 2008. A majority of the year-over-year employment losses occurred in the state government sector, reflecting the budget crunch facing Kentucky. In addition, there were 1,200 fewer positions in the local government sector, which is indicative of job cuts at elementary and secondary public schools. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Government supersector has decreased by 3,400 positions, with local government jobs declining by 1,100.

Kentucky's Educational and Health Services supersector reported 600 more jobs in January 2009 than in December 2008. The lion's share of these employment gains occurred in educational services enterprises. However, health care and social assistance businesses also reported a higher level of employment in January 2009, reflecting an ambulatory care center opening, an expansion at a Hospice provider, three convenient care clinics opening, and a primary care center opening. Private and nonprofit establishments that provide either education and training, or health care and social assistance to their clients are included in the Educational and Health Services supersector. This supersector, with 246,400 jobs, has gained 4,000 professionals since January 2008. Year-over-year employment gains are concentrated in the health care and social assistance industry. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The year-over-year employment gains in health care and social assistance companies reflect multiple home health agency openings, a VA health center opening, three outpatient center openings, and a medical complex opening. A new college opening in the last year contributed to the rise in the number of jobs in the educational services industry. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Educational and Health Services supersector has increased by 4,400 positions, with 3,700 job gains occurring in the health care and social assistance industry.

In January 2009, the number of positions in the Natural Resources and Mining supersector increased by 300. This is the ninth rise in employment in the last ten months, reflecting strength in the coal mining industry. Likewise, this supersector, with 25,300 total employees, has gained 2,800 jobs since January 2008, which is a sign of hiring at coal mines. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Natural Resources and Mining supersector has increased by 3,300 workers.

The Financial Activities supersector exhibited a gain of 300 jobs between December 2008 and January 2009. This marks the first time this supersector has experienced an employment increase since October 2008. These employment advances are concentrated in the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry reflecting the opening of a real estate company. The Financial Activities supersector, which includes businesses involved in finance; insurance; real estate; and property leasing or rental, reported 300 more employees in January 2009 than in January 2008, for a total of 92,400 positions. Over the last year, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing businesses gained 400 professionals. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Financial Activities supersector has increased by 700 positions, with Real Estate and Rental and Leasing enterprises advancing by 200 jobs.

From December 2008 to January 2009, employment in the Other Services supersector rose by 300 jobs. This supersector, which includes such establishments as repair and maintenance places; personal and laundry services; religious organizations; and civic and professional organizations, has a total of 73,300 employees, 2,100 less than in January 2008. The year-over-year decrease in the number of professionals in the Other Services supersector is indicative of layoffs at a grant-making enterprise, layoffs at two repair and maintenance businesses, and a boys and girls club closing. Similarly, since the start of the recession, this supersector has lost 2,500 workers.

The Information supersector, which consists of those firms involved in publishing, Internet activities, data processing, broadcasting, and news syndication, lost 200 jobs in January 2009. This represents the second consecutive month of employment losses and the fifth time in the last seven months there has been a decline in the number of positions in the information supersector. A fraction of these job losses reflect layoffs at a television station. Since January 2008, this supersector, with 29,400 jobs, has lost 600 professionals. Layoffs at multiple newspapers, job cuts at a data processing and hosting business, and cutbacks at a radio station contributed to the year-over-year employment declines. Likewise, since the start of the recession, employment in the Information supersector has decreased by 800 positions.

The Leisure and Hospitality supersector, which includes arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation; and food services and drinking places, declined by 300 jobs in January 2009. Employment losses at accommodation and food services businesses outweighed a rises in the number of jobs in arts, entertainment, and recreation enterprises. A hotel closing accounts for a portion of the decrease in the number of professionals employed in accommodation and food services companies. In contrast, since January 2008, employment in this supersector has increased by 700 positions to 173,500. The year-over-year job gains are attributed to the accommodation and food services industry. The year-over-year employment advances in accommodation and food services businesses are indicative of a lodging opening, two beverage services company openings, and numerous restaurant openings. The slow rate of growth in the last year is attributed to a decline in consumer spending. Stagnant wages, rising food prices, a moribund stock market, declining home equity, and mounting job losses are straining household budgets and causing consumers to splurge less on leisure activities and restaurant meals. Similarly, since the start of the recession, employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has risen by 600 professionals, with accommodation and food services businesses gaining 500 positions.

Between December 2008 and January 2009, employment in the Construction supersector decreased by 2,500 positions. This is the third consecutive month of employment declines, which is a sign of weakness in specialty trade contractors. The debility in the housing market, financial difficulties halting construction projects, and the closing of a residential construction firm contributed to the contraction in this supersector. Since January 2008, the number of jobs in this supersector has plummeted by 10,000 positions to 75,300, signaling fragility in specialty trade contractors. The maladies in the housing market, tighter credit delaying construction projects, and the closings of a residential construction firm and an electrical contractors company factored into the job losses in this industry. Likewise, since the start of the recession, employment in the Construction supersector has plunged by 11,300 professionals.

The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, consisting of wholesale trade; retail trade; utilities; and transportation and warehousing sectors, lost 3,000 jobs in January 2009. This represents the fifth consecutive month of employment losses. Retail trade businesses accounted for the lion's share of the decline in the number of jobs, a sign of multiple store closings and layoffs at other merchants. Consumers, constrained by dwindling nest eggs, waning home values, shrinking paychecks, and vanishing jobs, are curtailing non-essential purchases in an effort to make ends meet. As households retrench and rein in discretionary expenditures, retail trade enterprises have been forced to cut back. In addition, the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry suffered significant job losses in January 2009. Weak demand for products resulted in cutbacks at transportation companies. Moreover, the 373,300 total employees in this supersector, Kentucky's largest, are 11,600 fewer than in January 2008. Year-over-year job losses are concentrated in retail trade enterprises and transportation, warehousing, and utilities businesses. Over the last year, consumers have been battered by job losses, financial turmoil, and a plunging stock market. As households tightened their belts, retailers suffered declining sales, enacted layoffs, and closed underperforming stores. Job losses in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry reflect reductions at transportation companies, the closings of two transportation businesses, and a warehouse closing. Since the start of the recession, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment has declined by 13,600 professionals, with retail trade businesses curtailing 6,300 workers while transportation, warehousing, and utilities companies lost 6,100 positions.

The Manufacturing supersector lost 10,300 jobs in January 2009, for a total of 220,300 professionals. This represents the eighth month in a row and the tenth time in the last eleven months industrial employment has fallen. The durable goods subsector accounted for the lion's share of these job losses, reflecting temporary shut downs at automobile manufacturers; additional layoffs at automobile manufacturers; cutbacks at numerous automobile parts manufacturers; the closings of three automobile parts manufacturers, a motor and generator manufacturer, an electric tool and heating equipment manufacturer, a wood building manufacturer, and an appliance motor manufacturer; and job cuts at a steel manufacturer, two aluminum manufacturers, and an appliance manufacturer. The woes of the automobile industry are reverberating through Kentucky's economy with shock waves felt by employees, automobile parts suppliers, and non-manufacturing enterprises such as railroads and trucking companies faced with a reduction of cargo. Likewise, the non-durable good subsector exhibited a decrease in employment, which is indicative of layoffs at two plastic manufacturers, two paper mills, and a hardware manufacturer; and the closings of a sign manufacturer, a leather and lace producer, and a fiber box manufacturer.

Since the start of the recession, manufacturing employment has plummeted by 32,400 professionals. The durable goods subsector hemorrhaged 27,000 positions, while the non-durable goods subsector shed 7,200 jobs.

The Manufacturing supersector has experienced a loss of 32,100 positions since January 2008. The durable goods subsector accounted for the majority of this year-over-year employment decrease. This reflects the malaise resulting from the automobile slump impacting Kentucky. Job losses signal layoffs at automobile manufacturers; layoffs and closings at multiple automobile parts manufacturers; job cuts at steel, appliance, wood, motor, equipment, boat, electronics, aluminum, furniture, brick, flooring, home, and truck trailer manufacturers; and the closings of boat building, electronics, wood, wind turbine, plumbing, appliance motor, aluminum, and truck trailer manufacturers. Consumers, grappling with layoffs, tighter credit conditions, and declining household wealth due to waning home prices and a plummeting stock market, have developed a reticence to opening their pocketbooks and wallets, choosing instead to postpone purchases of long-lasting manufactured goods such as automobiles. In addition to the anemic job market, quality improvements, which extend the life of a vehicle, have caused new automobile purchases to become less tempting. Furthermore, manufacturers of durable goods, such as furniture and appliance makers as well as lumber and other products utilized in residential construction, are negatively impacted by a decline in the housing market. Moreover, the non-durable good subsector also exhibited significant job losses, which is indicative of layoffs at food, hardware, paper, rubber, plastic, electric lamp bulb, chemical, book, plastic and rubber, ink, printing, clothing, and drug manufacturers; and the closings of hardware, plastic and rubber, rubber, and paper manufacturers. Financially-strained consumers, faced with sluggish wages amid surging food costs, have become reluctant to part with discretionary income. Manufacturers of non-durable goods, such as clothing, are detrimentally affected by consumers curtailing spending on non-necessities in an effort to cope with rising prices.

A complete detail of Kentucky's non-farm employment is included in the table on page 19 of this newsletter.

Additional Employment Categories

Two other employment categories had employment fluctuations in December 2008. Workers in "Agricultural" jobs totaled 33,000 in January 2009. Thus, this employment category experienced a decrease of 800 jobs from December 2008's level of 33,800. Farm employment typically decreases in January each year due to the damp, cold weather. However, agricultural jobs will begin again with the spring planting season. Since January 2008, when agricultural jobs totaled 38,200, there has been a decrease of 5,200 employees.

The employment category that includes the "Self-Employed, Domestics Employees, and those working in Family Businesses" encompassed 129,550 employees in January 2009, a decrease of 3,709 positions from the 133,259 recorded in December 2008. In comparison to January 2008's level of 133,491 jobs, there has been a decrease of 3,941 positions.

Hours and Earnings of Workers in Selected Industries

During January 2009, production and non-supervisory workers in the Manufacturing supersector earned an average weekly wage of $709.51, an $11.15 decrease below the December 2008 average of $720.66, but an increase of $14.84 from the $694.67 paid in January 2008. This is the first time month-over-month average weekly manufacturing wages have decreased since October 2008. In January 2009, the average hourly pay rate for factory workers was $17.39, which is $0.23 lower than the $17.62 average hourly pay rate in December 2008 but $0.57 above the $16.82 average hourly pay rate in January 2008. The average production workweek in January 2009 was 40.8 hours, lower than the average production week in December 2008 (40.9 hours) and lower than the average production week in January 2008 (41.3 hours). Thus, the decrease in average weekly wages corresponds to a shorter work week in January 2009 compared to December 2008.

During January 2009, Kentucky miners and loggers earned an average weekly wage of $947.74, a $12.32 increase from the December 2008 average of $935.42, and an increase of $47.65 from the $900.09 paid in January 2008. This is the third consecutive month with an increase in month-to-month average weekly wages for Kentucky miners and loggers. In January 2009, the average hourly pay rate for miners and loggers was $18.73, which is $0.17 higher than the $18.56 average hourly pay rate in December 2008 and $0.80 above the $17.93 average hourly pay rate in January 2008. The average production workweek in January 2009 was 50.6 hours, higher than the average production week in December 2008 (50.4 hours), and higher than the average production week in January 2008 (50.2 hours). Thus, the increase in average weekly wages corresponds to a longer work week in January 2009 compared to December 2008.

The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers in January 2009 ($947.74) were $77.46 below the national average of $1,025.20. The Kentucky miners and loggers' January 2009 average of 50.6 hours worked per week is above the national average for miners and loggers (43.7) hours worked per week by 6.9 hours. However, Kentucky miners and loggers earned an average of $4.73 less per hour ($18.73) in January 2009 compared to the national average hourly earnings for miners and loggers ($23.46).

All hours and earnings data are not seasonally adjusted. Additional detail on hours and earnings is available from the table on page 20 of this publication.

Average Annual Pay - All Workers

Year	Kentucky	United States	Kentucky Percent of U.S. Total
1997	$25,577	$30,353	84.3%
1998	$26,697	$31,945	83.6%
1999	$27,783	$33,340	83.3%
2000	$28,801	$35,323	81.5%
2001	$30,021	$36,219	82.9%
2002	$30,904	$36,764	84.1%
2003	$31,855	$37,765	84.4%
2004	$33,165	$39,354	84.3%
2005	$33,965	$40,677	83.5%
2006	$35,201	$42,535	82.8%
2007	$36,480	$44,458	82.1%

MSA Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Bowling Green MSA

Between December 2008 and January 2009, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA decreased by 2,200 to a non-seasonally adjusted 60,100 employees. In January 2009, one major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersector experienced an employment increase: Educational and Health Services (+100). This marks the first time Educational and Health Services companies have exhibited employment gains since September 2008. No supersector reported steady employment during this period. However, six supersectors reported an employment decline with fewer positions in January 2009 than in December 2008: Mining and Construction (-200), Manufacturing (-400), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-800), Professional and Business Services (-100), Leisure and Hospitality (-200), and Government (-700). The number of jobs in the Mining and Construction supersector has not risen in the last five months. Weakness in the construction industry reflects the maladies of the housing market and a builder scaling back. In addition, fewer construction projects are undertaken during the winter, which further depresses construction employment. The decline in manufacturing employment reflects layoffs and a temporary shutdown at a manufacturing plant, layoffs at two automobile parts producers, and the closing of a durable goods manufacturer. This represents the fifth time in the last seventh months industrial employment has fallen. Half of the decrease in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector occurred in Retail Trade enterprises. This is indicative of the end of seasonal employment for the holidays. Employment in Professional and Business Services supersector has not risen since November 2008, while the number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not increased since June 2008. Consumers have curtailed spending on discretionary items, such as meals at eateries and nights out. The decrease in Government employment is concentrated in State Government sector.

Since January 2008, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA has decreased by 1,200 jobs. Three major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment advance during this period: Professional and Business Services (+100), Educational and Health Services (+300), and Government (+200). This reverses the year-over-year employment decline the Professional and Business Services supersector suffered in December 2008. Moreover, the job gains in this sector reflect a technology service business expanding and a customer service center opening in the last year. The Educational and Health Services supersector has exhibited steady year-over-year growth since January 2008. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The job gains in the Government supersector are evenly distributed between the State Government sector and the Local Government sector. One supersector maintained the same number of jobs between January 2008 and January 2009: Leisure and Hospitality. This marks the first time the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has experienced steady year-over-year employment since July 2008. Nevertheless, three supersectors exhibited employment declines with fewer positions in January 2009 than in January 2008: Mining and Construction (-200), Manufacturing (-1,400), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-600). The Mining and Construction supersector has not experienced a rise in year-over-year employment since August 2008, which is indicative of the housing slump. The decrease in the number of industrial jobs is indicative of buyouts and layoffs at a major manufacturer and layoffs at two automobile parts producers. The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector has exhibited year-over-year job losses every month since January 2008. Likewise, Retail Trade enterprises, a component of the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, have reported declining year-over-year employment for thirteen consecutive months. Over-the-year job losses in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector reflect two store closings, a transportation company closing, and layoffs at a wholesaler.

Employment in the Information, Financial Activities, and Other Services supersectors are only captured in the Total Non-Farm employment data.

<u>Elizabethtown MSA</u>

Between December 2008 and January 2009, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA declined by 700 to a non-seasonally adjusted 47,000 employees. From December 2008 to January 2009, no major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersector reported job gains. In January 2009, four supersectors reported steady employment: Mining and Construction; Manufacturing; Professional and Business Services; and Educational and Health Services. The Mining and Construction supersector remained at its July 2008 level, while the Educational and Health Services supersector has maintained the same number of jobs since May 2008. Three supersectors reported fewer jobs in January 2009 than in December 2008: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-200), Leisure and Hospitality (-200), and Government (-100). The decrease in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector is attributed to Retail Trade enterprises. This is indicative of the end of seasonal employment for the holidays. Employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not increased since August 2008. Job losses in this supersector are indicative of consumers retrenching and limiting the number of visits to restaurants and nights out. Employment decreases in the State Government sector account for the decline in the number of professionals in the Government supersector. Since the start of the recession, only the Educational and Health Services (+100) and Government (+200) supersectors have reported an increase in employment. All other supersectors, with the exception of the Mining and Construction supersector, and the Elizabethtown MSA (-2,000) have exhibited employment declines during this period.

Since January 2008, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA has decreased by 1,200 positions. During this period, three major NAICS non-farm supersector reported an employment increase: Mining and Construction (+200), Educational and Health Services (+100), and Government (+300). The Educational and Health Services supersector has exhibited steady year-over-year growth since January 2008. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The job gains in the Government supersector are attributed to the Federal Government sector, which is indicative of a base realignment. Over the last year, the State Government sector has lost 100 professionals, while the Local Government sector maintained steady employment. Between January 2008 and January 2009, no supersector maintained the same number of jobs. However, four supersectors experienced job losses from January 2008 to January 2009: Manufacturing (-500), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-200), Professional and Business Services (-200), and Leisure and Hospitality (-200). The decline in the number of industrial jobs reflects layoffs at three automobile parts manufacturers, a durable goods producer closing, and consumers cutting back on major purchases. Retail Trade businesses, a portion of the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, employed 100 fewer professionals in January 2009 than in January 2008. This is a sign of a store closing. In addition, households clamping down on discretionary spending, such as clothing, dinners at restaurants, and entertainment, have detrimentally affected the Trade, Transportation and Utilities, and Leisure and Hospitality supersectors. Year-over-year employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has plummeted in two of the last three months. Likewise, the Professional and Business Services supersector has suffered year-over-year job losses for nine months in a row.

Employment in the Information, Financial Activities, and Other Services supersectors are only captured in the Total Non-Farm employment data.

Lexington - Fayette MSA

Between December 2008 and January 2009, non-farm employment in the Lexington - Fayette MSA decreased by 7,800 to a non-seasonally adjusted 248,100 employees. In January 2009, no major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersector exhibited employment gains. One supersector maintained the same number of jobs between December 2008 and January 2009: Information. This represents the sixth consecutive month of steady employment in the Information supersector. In contrast, nine supersectors reported employment decreases during this period: Mining and Construction (-900), Manufacturing (-600), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-2,700), Financial Activities (-100), Professional and Business Services (-1,200), Educational and Health Services (-100), Leisure and Hospitality (-900), Other Services (-100), and Government (-1,200). The decrease in employment in the Mining and Construction supersector is indicative of weakness in the housing market and tighter credit delaying construction projects. In addition, fewer construction projects are undertaken during the winter, which further depresses construction employment. Industrial employment has not increased since February 2008. The decrease in manufacturing employment is a sign of layoffs at a major manufacturer. The decline in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector is concentrated in Retail Trade enterprises, which is indicative of a store closing and the end of seasonal employment for the holidays. Employment losses in the Financial Activities supersector are a sign of layoffs at a credit intermediation business. The preponderance of the job losses in the Professional and Business Services supersector are in the Administrative and Support industry. However, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services companies also exhibited a decline in employment, which is indicative of layoffs at a technology firm and job cuts at a legal practice. The decrease in the number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector reflects consumers curtailing spending on discretionary items, such as meals at eateries and nights out. Employment in the Other Services supersector has not risen since July 2008. January 2009 represents the first employment decrease in the Government supersector since October 2008. The job losses in the public sector are concentrated in the State Government sector. In contrast, the Federal Government sector exhibited employment gains, which is indicative of hiring at a federal agency.

Since January 2008, non-farm employment in the Lexington – Fayette MSA has decreased by 6,200 jobs. Three major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported employment increases during this period: Leisure and Hospitality (+300), Other Services (+200) and Government (+400). Job gains in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector reflect an accommodation opening, two beverage services enterprises opening, and two food service businesses opening. The majority of the rise in employment in the Government supersector over the last year is attributed to the Federal Government sector, which is a sign of hiring at two federal agencies. One supersector reported steady employment between January 2008 and January 2009: Educational and Health Services. Prior to January 2009, the Educational and Health Services supersector reported six consecutive months of year-over-year employment gains. However, six major non-farm supersectors experienced employment declines with fewer jobs in January 2009 than in January 2008: Mining and Construction (-400), Manufacturing (-2,000), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-1,600), Information (-300), Financial Activities (-400), and Professional and Business Services (-2,400). Job losses in the Mining and Construction supersector are attributed to the housing slump and credit crunch, whereas the drop in industrial employment reflects layoffs at a various manufacturing plants, including automobile parts manufacturers, a nonmetallic mineral product manufacturer, a millwork manufacturer, an electrical manufacturer, a chemical manufacturer, a spring and wire product manufacturer, and a pharmaceutical manufacturer. The Retail Trade industry accounted for the lion's share of the decrease in the amount of workers employed in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, which is indicative of numerous store closings and layoffs at another retailer. Likewise, layoffs and buyouts at a major newspaper and layoffs at a radio station factored into the decline in employment in the Information supersector, while job cuts at a credit intermediation firm, the elimination of a major loan processing center, and layoffs at an insurance company contributed to the decrease in the number of jobs in the Financial Activities supersector. The majority of the decrease in the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector occurred in Administrative and Support businesses. However, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services companies also exhibited a decline in employment, which is indicative of layoffs at a computer services firm.

Louisville - Jefferson MSA

Between December 2008 and January 2009, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA plunged by 14,800 to a non-seasonally adjusted 599,000 employees. One major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors reported employment increases during this period: Financial Activities (+200). This represents the fifth increase in the last seven months in the number of jobs in the Financial Activities supersector. Half of the employment gains in the Financial Activities supersector occurred in Finance and Insurance businesses. One supersector reported steady employment from December 2008 to January 2009: Information. The Information supersector has maintained the same number of jobs since September 2008. Yet, eight supersectors experienced employment declines, with fewer jobs in January 2009 than in December 2008: Mining and Construction (-1,500), Manufacturing (-3,000), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-5,200), Professional and Business Services (-1,400), Educational and Health Services (-900), Leisure and Hospitality (-1,600), Other Services (-600), and Government (-800). Employment declines in the Mining and Construction supersector reflect debility in the housing market and weakness in Specialty Trade Contractor enterprises. The economic downturn has delayed building projects and reduced road-paving projects. In addition, fewer construction projects are undertaken during the winter, which further depresses construction employment. Industrial job losses are concentrated in the Durable Goods sector, reflecting the temporary shutdown of a major manufacturer, layoffs at three automobile parts manufacturers, the closing of an automobile parts factory, the closing of a furniture producer, and layoffs at an appliance manufacturer. Cutbacks in the Non-Durable Goods sector are indicative of layoffs at two plastic producers and a hardware manufacturer and the closing of a fiber box manufacturer. Employment losses in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector are heavy in both Retail Trade businesses and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities companies. The decrease in the number of retail jobs is a sign of multiple store closings, layoffs at two different retailers, and the end of seasonal employment for the holidays. Likewise, the job losses in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector are indicative of the end of temporary employment, which was ramped up during the holiday season, at a shipping company. The majority of the employment losses in the Professional and Business Services supersector occurred in Administrative and Support companies. Layoffs at a facility for adults with mental disabilities contributed to the decline in the number of positions in the Educational and Health Services supersector. The job losses in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector are concentrated in Accommodations and Food Services businesses, which reflects an accommodation closing. Retrenchment by consumers is adversely affecting the Leisure and Hospitality industry. The number of positions in the Other Services supersector has decreased in four of the last seven months. The decline in the number of workers in the Government supersector is attributed to the Local Government sector, with the majority of these cutbacks occurring in the Local Government Education subsector. The job losses in the public sector reflect the budget crunch facing the Louisville Metro government.

Since January 2008, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA has plummeted by 16,200 positions. Six major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment increase during this period: Information (+500), Financial Activities (+500), Professional and Business Services (+600), Educational and Health Services (+200), Leisure and Hospitality (+800), and Government (+300). A portion of the increase in the number of jobs in the Information supersector reflects a new radio station and an expansion at a web search portal. Job gains in the Financial Activities supersector are attributed to Finance and Insurance businesses. The Administrative and Support industry accounted for the majority of the employment advances in the Professional and Business Services supersector, which is indicative of expansions at a medical billing firm and two call centers. However, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services businesses exhibited employment declines, reflecting the elimination of laboratory jobs and layoffs at a consulting firm. Likewise, layoffs at a corporate headquarters contributed to the decrease in the number of positions in the Management of Companies industry. The Educational and Health Services supersector has exhibited steady year-over-year growth since January 2008. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The year-over-year employment gains in Educational and Health Services companies reflect multiple home health agency openings, three outpatient center openings, a medical complex opening, and a new college opening. The increase in the number of workers in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is attributed to Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation enterprises. The employment advances in the Government supersector occurred within the Local Government sector. Yet, the Local Government Education subsector lost 400 professionals in the last year, which is indicative of job cuts at elementary and secondary public schools. This trend in year-over-year employment losses has persisted since April 2008. In the last year, no supersector maintained the same employment level. However, four supersectors experienced employment declines, with fewer jobs in January 2009 than in January 2008: Mining and Construction (-3,300), Manufacturing (-9,000), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-6,300), and Other Services (-500). Employment losses in the Mining and Construction supersector are attributed to the housing slump and credit crunch, which has resulted in declines in home prices, home sales, and building permits in the last year. In addition, multiple construction projects have been halted amid financing difficulties, and there has been persistent weakness in Specialty Trade Contractor businesses. The decrease in industrial employment is concentrated in the Durable Goods sector, reflecting layoffs and buyouts at a major manufacturer, cutbacks at numerous automobile parts manufacturers, layoffs at an appliance manufacturer, the closing of a furniture producer, and the closing of an aluminum manufacturer. The Non-Durable Goods sector also experienced job losses over the last year, which is indicative of the closings of a plastic and rubber manufacturer and a rubber product manufacturer, and layoffs at a plastic and resin producer, a plastic manufacturer, and a hardware manufacturer. Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities businesses were responsible for the largest share of the employment declines in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector. This decrease reflects layoffs and cutbacks at air transportation businesses, layoffs at rail companies, layoffs at a trucking establishment, the closing of another trucking company, and the closing of a distribution center. Over the last year, Retail Trade enterprises lost 2,000 jobs, which is a sign of multiple store closings and layoffs at other retailers. The decline of 300 positions in the

Wholesale Trade industry reflects layoffs at a medical product and services provider. A fraction of the reduction in the number of jobs in the Other Services supersector is indicative of a boys and girls club closing.

Owensboro MSA

Between December 2008 and January 2009, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA decreased by 700 to a non-seasonally adjusted 50,700 employees. Between December 2008 and January 2009, no major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersector experienced job gains. Five supersectors reported steady employment during this period: Mining and Construction; Information; Financial Activities; Other Services; and Government. The number of positions in the Information supersector has remained at its January 2008 level, while the Financial Activities supersector has maintained steady employment since April 2007. Employment in the Other Services supersector stayed unchanged eight times in the last 10 months. However, in January 2009, employment in five supersectors decreased: Manufacturing (-200), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-200), Professional and Business Services (-100), Educational and Health Services (-100), and Leisure and Hospitality (-100). The decrease in industrial employment reflects layoffs at an automobile parts manufacturer, the closing of another automobile parts factory, and layoffs at an aluminum producer. Retail Trade enterprises accounted for the decrease in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector. This is indicative of the end of seasonal employment for the holidays. January 2009 marks the third time in the last five months the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector has declined, and the first time since July 2008 the Educational and Health Services supersector has experienced a drop in employment. Tapped-out consumers, worried about their own jobs, have drawn down discretionary spending, thereby hurting leisure and hospitality businesses. Since the start of the recession, only the Other Services (+100) and Government (+100) supersectors have reported employment gains. All other supersectors, with the exception of the Financial Activities, and Educational and Health Services supersectors, and the Owensboro MSA (-1,500) have exhibited employment declines during this period.

Since January 2008, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA has increased by 100 jobs. Five major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment increase during this period: Mining and Construction (+400), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+100), Educational and Health Services (+100), Other Services (+100), and Government (+200). Despite the increase in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, Retail Trade enterprises exhibited a loss of 100 professionals in the last year, which is indicative of a store closing. While Retail Trade businesses have suffered year-over-year declines in employment every month since January 2008, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities companies have experienced year-over-year job growth every month since March 2008. The Other Services supersector has reported year-over-year employment advances seven of the last eight months. The increase in the number of positions in the Government supersector is attributed to the Local Government sector. From January 2008 to January 2009, two supersectors reported steady employment: Information and Financial Activities. Prior to January 2009, the Information supersector exhibited year-over-year job losses for seven consecutive months. On the other hand, the Financial Activities supersector has maintained steady year-over-year employment for ten months in a row. However, three supersectors experienced employment declines with fewer jobs in January 2009 than in January 2008: Manufacturing (-400), Professional and Business Services (-200), and Leisure and Hospitality (-200). The Manufacturing supersector has not experienced year-over-year employment gains since May 2008. The drop in industrial employment reflects layoffs at two automobile parts manufacturers, an electronic assembly manufacturer, and an aluminum manufacturer. The Professional and Business Services supersector has suffered year-over-year employment declines in two of the last three months, while the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not exhibited an advance in year-over-year employment since April 2008. The decrease in the number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is indicative of an accommodation closing and a restaurant closing. Employment declines in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector are indicative of cash-strapped consumers cutting back on the number of visits to restaurants and splurging less on nights out.

A complete detail of Kentucky's non-farm MSA employment is included in tables on pages 21 - 25 of this newsletter.

County Employment (Establishment Census Data)

From third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008, total employment in Kentucky decreased by 0.55%. Despite the decrease in the number of jobs statewide, nine counties experienced an increase in employment of 5.0% or more: Union (+13.4%), Ohio (+5.1%), Todd (+7.7%), Bullitt (+9.2%), Oldham (+5.6%), Trimble (+59.8%), Elliott (+5.7%), Martin (+5.4%), and Leslie (+11.1%). Trimble County gained the most professionals with employment increasing from 1,367 in third quarter 2007 to 2,185 in third quarter 2008, reflecting hiring at a utility construction company. On the other end of the spectrum, thirteen counties suffered a 5.0% or more decrease in the number of positions: Webster (-5.7%), Butler (-8.4%), Monroe (-8.5%), Wayne (-10.4%), Casey (-7.6%), Franklin (-7.1%), Carroll (-6.2%), Gallatin (-9.9%), Robertson (-20.3%), Bath (-6.6%), Menifee (-7.5%), Powell (-10.4%), and Lee (-9.7%). Robertson County lost the most number of jobs with employment plunging from 325 in third quarter 2007 to 259 in third quarter 2008, which is indicative of job cuts in state government.

A complete detail of Kentucky's county employment is included in the map on page 26 of this publication.

Consumer Price Index

The January 2009 issue of the Consumer Price Index revealed that the average of all items increased one cent from the December 2008 level of $2.10 to $2.11 in January 2009. This represents the first time the CPI has risen since July 2008. The base period is 1982-84 when all items cost $1.00. Two of the items listed below (Recreation and Education and Communication) have a December 1997 base period, meaning these items cost $1.00 in December 1997.

In January 2009, Medical Care ($3.70) climbed three cents. Transportation ($1.67) increased two cents in January 2009, after dropping for five consecutive months. Food and Beverages ($2.20), Housing ($2.17), and Other Goods and Services ($3.50) each increased one cent. Both Food and Beverages and Other Goods and Services rose for the first time since October 2008, while Housing increased for the first time since July 2008. Recreation ($1.14) and Education and Communication ($1.26), each remained at their respective December 2008 levels in January

2009. However, Apparel ($1.15) decreased two cents, after plummeting four cents in December 2008, and dropping one cent in November 2008.

The rate of inflation has maintained the same level as in January 2008. Yet, from December 2008 to January 2009, the purchasing power of the consumer dollar decreased 0.4 percentage point.

A table showing the Consumer Price Index from 1980 to present on both a monthly and annual basis is printed on page 27 of this newsletter.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Kentucky's average weekly claims for unemployment insurance increased from 57,995 in December 2008 to 81,205 in January 2009. Moreover, the number of initial unemployment insurance benefit claims decreased by 30.3 percent in January 2009. Movements in the number of workers filing initial claims are followed closely by economists who consider initial claims activity to be an excellent indicator of the strength of the job market.

Average Weekly Claims

	Current Month	Same Month Year Ago	Difference
February 2008	38,601	39,440	-839
March 2008	43,761	33,061	10,700
April 2008	32,580	33,784	-1,204
May 2008	29,765	25,651	4,114
June 2008	37,966	26,361	11,605
July 2008	34,909	33,886	1,023
August 2008	40,069	25,247	14,822
September 2008	36,966	28,643	8,323
October 2008	34,573	25,471	9,102
November 2008	48,904	24,443	24,461
December 2008	57,995	37,564	20,431
January 2009	81,205	39,322	41,883

WIA Unemployment Rates

The unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyrile WIA (9.7%), Lincoln Trail WIA (11.5%), Greater Louisville WIA (9.3%), Northern Kentucky WIA (8.8%), TENCO WIA (10.3%), EKCEP WIA (9.9%), Cumberlands WIA (10.6%), Bluegrass WIA (7.9%), Green River WIA (9.5%), and Barren River WIA (10.9%) increased between December 2008 and January 2009. The Barren River WIA experienced the largest increase in its unemployment rate at 3.4 percent. The Lincoln Trail WIA and Cumberlands WIA represent the other Workforce Investment Areas with an increase of at least 2.0 percent. All Workforce Investment Areas experienced increases of at least 1.4 percent. No Workforce Investment Area maintained the same unemployment rate from December 2008 to January 2009. Likewise, no Workforce Investment Area exhibited a decrease in its unemployment rate between December 2008 and January 2009.

Unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyrile WIA, Lincoln Trail WIA, Greater Louisville WIA, Northern Kentucky WIA, TENCO WIA, EKCEP WIA, Cumberlands WIA, Bluegrass WIA, Green River WIA, and Barren River WIA increased between January 2008 and January 2009. No Workforce Investment Area maintained the same unemployment rate from January 2008 to January 2009. Likewise, no Workforce Investment Area exhibited an unemployment rate that was lower in January 2009 than in January 2008. The Barren River WIA suffered the biggest rise in its unemployment rates at 5.4 percent. All other Workforce Investment Areas, with the exception of the EKCEP WIA, exhibited an unemployment rate increase of at least 2.9 percent. The Lincoln Trail WIA represents the other Workforce Investment Area with an increase of at least 5.0 percent. The TENCO WIA, Cumberlands WIA, and Green River WIA suffered an increase of at least 4.0 percent.

Kentucky's statewide unemployment rate and employment levels are seasonally adjusted. Employment statistics undergo sharp fluctuations due to seasonal events, such as weather changes, harvests, holidays, and school openings and closings. Seasonal adjustments eliminate these influences and make it easier to observe statistical trends. However, because of the small sample size, county and Workforce Investment Area unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. For comparison purposes, the Kentucky and U.S. rate reported below are not seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment Rates for Kentucky's Workforce Investment Areas

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Data Workforce Investment Area	January 2009	December 2008	Change from December to January	January 2008	Change from January to January
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	9.7%	7.8%	1.9%	6.8%	2.9%
LINCOLN TRAIL	11.5%	8.6%	2.9%	6.4%	5.1%
GREATER LOUISVILLE	9.3%	7.6%	1.7%	5.7%	3.6%
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	8.8%	7.4%	1.4%	5.5%	3.3%
TENCO	10.3%	8.4%	1.9%	6.3%	4.0%
EKCEP	9.9%	8.1%	1.8%	8.0%	1.9%
CUMBERLANDS	10.6%	8.4%	2.2%	6.5%	4.1%
BLUEGRASS	7.9%	6.2%	1.7%	5.0%	2.9%
GREEN RIVER	9.5%	7.6%	1.9%	5.5%	4.0%
BARREN RIVER	10.9%	7.5%	3.4%	5.5%	5.4%
KENTUCKY	9.5%	7.5%	2.0%	5.9%	3.6%
UNITED STATES	8.5%	7.1%	1.4%	5.4%	3.1%

If you have questions regarding this publication, please contact Justine Detzel at (502) 564-7976.

KENTUCKY - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT DATA

	January 2009	December 2008	Change from December to January	January 2008	Change from January to January
Civilian Labor Force	2,068,495	2,062,218	6,277	2,028,208	40,287
Employment	1,888,102	1,905,428	-17,326	1,917,659	-29,557
Unemployment	180,393	156,790	23,603	110,549	69,844
Unemployment Rate	8.7%	7.6%	1.1%	5.5%	3.2%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	7.6%	7.2%	0.4%	4.9%	2.7%
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,813,200	1,823,800	-10,600	1,868,800	-55,600
Natural Resources and Mining	25,300	25,000	300	22,500	2,800
Construction	75,300	77,800	-2,500	85,300	-10,000
Manufacturing	220,300	230,600	-10,300	252,400	-32,100
Non-durable Goods	85,100	86,500	-1,400	92,100	-7,000
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	373,300	376,300	-3,000	384,900	-11,600
Wholesale Trade	75,600	75,800	-200	76,700	-1,100
Retail Trade	207,200	209,100	-1,900	212,700	-5,500
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	90,500	91,400	-900	95,500	-5,000
Information	29,400	29,600	-200	30,000	-600
Financial Activities	92,400	92,100	300	92,100	300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	20,500	20,200	300	20,100	400
Professional and Business Services	183,000	179,500	3,500	186,100	-3,100
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	68,400	68,000	400	67,400	1,000
Admin. & Support/Waste Mgmt./Remediation	95,000	92,100	2,900	99,500	-4,500
Educational and Health Services	246,400	245,800	600	242,400	4,000
Educational Services	31,900	31,400	500	31,100	800
Health Care and Social Assistance	214,500	214,400	100	211,300	3,200
Leisure and Hospitality	173,500	173,800	-300	172,800	700
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	19,600	19,400	200	19,700	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	153,900	154,400	-500	153,100	800
Other Services	73,300	73,000	300	75,400	-2,100
Government	321,000	320,300	700	324,900	-3,900
Local Government	184,300	184,300	0	185,500	-1,200

BY INDUSTRY IN KENTUCKY
AREA..00000-STATEWIDE

		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
		JAN. 2009	DEC. 2008	JAN. 2008	JAN. 2009	DEC. 2008	JAN. 2008	JAN. 2009	DEC. 2008	JAN. 2008
Natural Res & Mining	10000000	$947.74	$935.42	$900.09	50.6	50.4	50.2	$18.73	$18.56	$17.93
Manufacturing	30000000	$709.51	$720.66	$694.67	40.8	40.9	41.3	$17.39	$17.62	$16.82
Durable Goods	31000000	$715.75	$733.08	$706.75	40.9	41.0	41.5	$17.50	$17.88	$17.03
Wood Product Mfg.	31321000	$462.93	$460.60	$456.65	39.0	39.2	39.4	$11.87	$11.75	$11.59
Transportation Equipme	31336000	$905.76	$892.74	$904.37	43.4	43.4	43.5	$20.87	$20.57	$20.79
Non-Durable Goods	32000000	$697.91	$697.19	$669.12	40.6	40.7	40.8	$17.19	$17.13	$16.40
Petro/Plastics/Rubber	32320046	$674.00	$661.25	$644.41	40.0	40.1	40.2	$16.85	$16.49	$16.03
Chemical Manufacturing	32325000	$874.24	$877.54	$874.72	44.4	44.5	44.2	$19.69	$19.72	$19.79

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Bowling Green MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
				Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
	Jan-09	Dec-08	Jan-08	Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	60,100	62,300	61,300	-2,200	-3.5%	-1,200	-2.0%
Mining & Construction	2,900	3,100	3,100	-200	-6.5%	-200	-6.5%
Manufacturing	8,600	9,000	10,000	-400	-4.4%	-1,400	-14.0%
Trade,Transportation, & Utilities	11,000	11,800	11,600	-800	-6.8%	-600	-5.2%
Retail Trade	7,200	7,600	7,400	-400	-5.3%	-200	-2.7%
Prof and Business Services	6,800	6,900	6,700	-100	-1.4%	100	1.5%
Educational and Health Services	8,200	8,100	7,900	100	1.2%	300	3.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	6,300	6,500	6,300	-200	-3.1%	0	0.0%
Government	10,500	11,200	10,300	-700	-6.3%	200	1.9%
Local Government	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	0.0%	100	2.0%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Elizabethtown MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
				Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
	Jan-09	Dec-08	Jan-08	Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	47,000	47,700	48,200	-700	-1.5%	-1,200	-2.5%
Mining & Construction	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	0.0%	200	10.5%
Manufacturing	5,700	5,700	6,200	0	0.0%	-500	-8.1%
Trade,Transportation, & Utilities	8,100	8,300	8,300	-200	-2.4%	-200	-2.4%
Retail Trade	6,100	6,300	6,200	-200	-3.2%	-100	-1.6%
Prof and Business Services	4,900	4,900	5,100	0	0.0%	-200	-3.9%
Educational and Health Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	0.0%	100	2.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,100	4,300	4,300	-200	-4.7%	-200	-4.7%
Government	12,700	12,800	12,400	-100	-0.8%	300	2.4%
Local Government	6,200	6,200	6,200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Lexington - Fayette MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
				Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
	Jan-09	Dec-08	Jan-08	Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	248,100	255,900	254,300	-7,800	-3.0%	-6,200	-2.4%
Mining & Construction	11,500	12,400	11,900	-900	-7.3%	-400	-3.4%
Manufacturing	33,400	34,000	35,400	-600	-1.8%	-2,000	-5.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	45,100	47,800	46,700	-2,700	-5.6%	-1,600	-3.4%
Wholesale Trade	9,200	9,300	9,600	-100	-1.1%	-400	-4.2%
Retail Trade	27,600	29,900	29,200	-2,300	-7.7%	-1,600	-5.5%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	8,300	8,600	7,900	-300	-3.5%	400	5.1%
Information	6,300	6,300	6,600	0	0.0%	-300	-4.5%
Financial Activities	10,500	10,600	10,900	-100	-0.9%	-400	-3.7%
Prof and Business Services	28,300	29,500	30,700	-1,200	-4.1%	-2,400	-7.8%
Professional, Scientific	12,500	12,600	12,900	-100	-0.8%	-400	-3.1%
Administrative and Sup	13,200	14,300	15,200	-1,100	-7.7%	-2,000	-13.2%
Educational & Health Services	29,500	29,600	29,500	-100	-0.3%	0	0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	25,300	26,200	25,000	-900	-3.4%	300	1.2%
Other Services	10,000	10,100	9,800	-100	-1.0%	200	2.0%
Government	48,200	49,400	47,800	-1,200	-2.4%	400	0.8%
Local Government	19,000	19,400	18,900	-400	-2.1%	100	0.5%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Louisville - Jefferson MSA by selected major industries

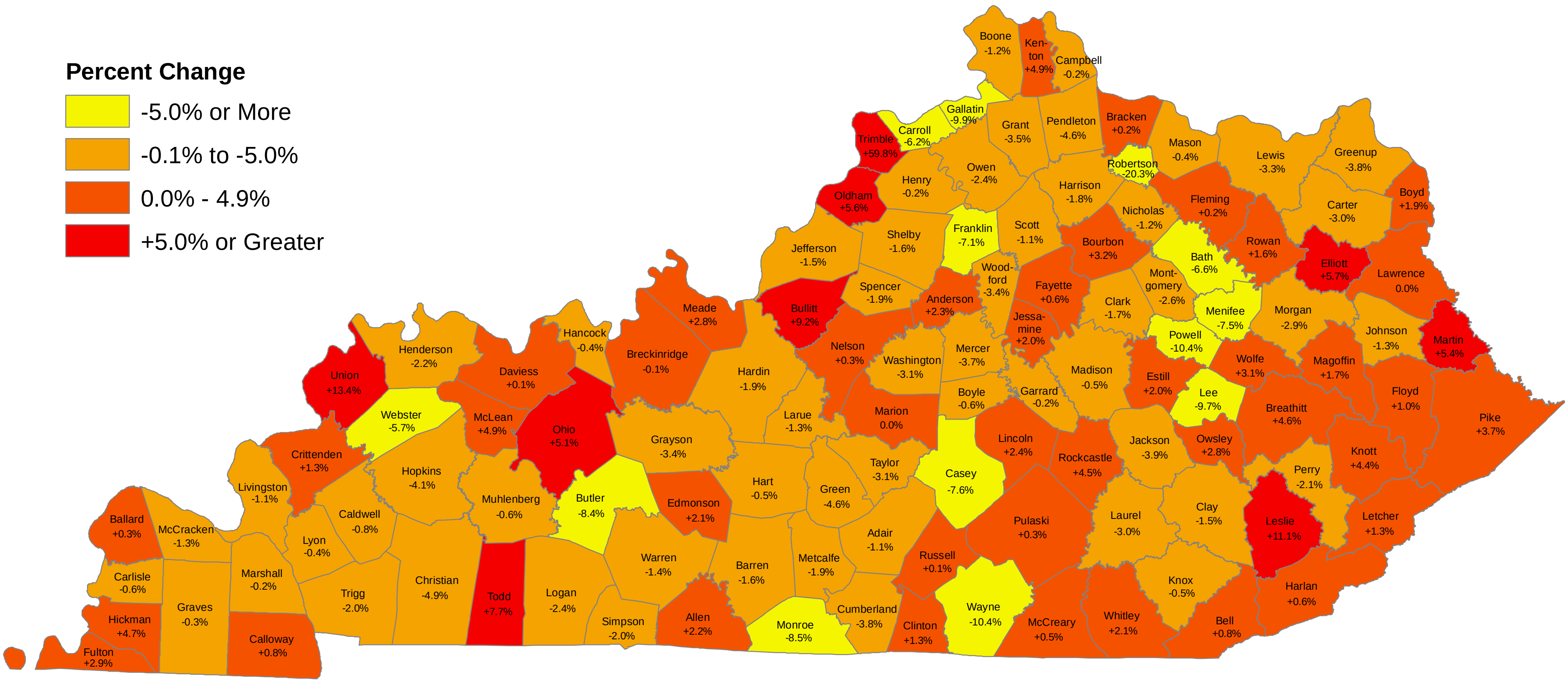
Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
				Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
	Jan-09	Dec-08	Jan-08	Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	599,000	613,800	615,200	-14,800	-2.4%	-16,200	-2.6%
Mining & Construction	28,900	30,400	32,200	-1,500	-4.9%	-3,300	-10.2%
Manufacturing	66,800	69,800	75,800	-3,000	-4.3%	-9,000	-11.9%
Durable Goods	39,400	42,100	47,200	-2,700	-6.4%	-7,800	-16.5%
Non-Durable Goods	27,400	27,700	28,600	-300	-1.1%	-1,200	-4.2%
Trade,Transportation, & Utilities	132,200	137,400	138,500	-5,200	-3.8%	-6,300	-4.5%
Wholesale Trade	29,600	30,200	29,900	-600	-2.0%	-300	-1.0%
Retail Trade	62,600	65,200	64,600	-2,600	-4.0%	-2,000	-3.1%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	40,000	42,000	44,000	-2,000	-4.8%	-4,000	-9.1%
Information	10,900	10,900	10,400	0	0.0%	500	4.8%
Financial Activities	43,700	43,500	43,200	200	0.5%	500	1.2%
Prof and Business Services	72,700	74,100	72,100	-1,400	-1.9%	600	0.8%
Professional, Scientific	28,400	28,700	28,500	-300	-1.0%	-100	-0.4%
Administrative and Sup	37,200	38,300	36,400	-1,100	-2.9%	800	2.2%
Educational and Health Services	79,400	80,300	79,200	-900	-1.1%	200	0.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	57,200	58,800	56,400	-1,600	-2.7%	800	1.4%
Arts, Entertainment	8,300	8,500	7,500	-200	-2.4%	800	10.7%
Accom & Food Svcs	48,900	50,300	48,900	-1,400	-2.8%	0	0.0%
Other Services	26,800	27,400	27,300	-600	-2.2%	-500	-1.8%
Government	80,400	81,200	80,100	-800	-1.0%	300	0.4%
Local Government	51,200	52,300	50,800	-1,100	-2.1%	400	0.8%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Owensboro MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
				Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
	Jan-09	Dec-08	Jan-08	Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	50,700	51,400	50,600	-700	-1.4%	100	0.2%
Mining & Construction	2,900	2,900	2,500	0	0.0%	400	16.0%
Manufacturing	8,900	9,100	9,300	-200	-2.2%	-400	-4.3%
Trade,Transportation, & Utilities	10,100	10,300	10,000	-200	-1.9%	100	1.0%
Wholesale Trade	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	6,100	6,300	6,200	-200	-3.2%	-100	-1.6%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	0.0%	200	10.0%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prof and Business Services	3,100	3,200	3,300	-100	-3.1%	-200	-6.1%
Educational and Health Services	5,900	6,000	5,800	-100	-1.7%	100	1.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,400	4,500	4,600	-100	-2.2%	-200	-4.3%
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	0.0%	100	4.3%
Government	10,000	10,000	9,800	0	0.0%	200	2.0%
Local Government	8,200	8,200	8,000	0	0.0%	200	2.5%

Percent Change in Total Employment* by County

(3rd Quarter 2007 to 3rd Quarter 2008)



Statewide Change: -0.55%**

* Total employment does not include federal government.

** This total includes all positions that were in unclassified locations.

Source: Office of Employment and Training, Research and Statistics Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Section

Series Id: CUUR0000SA0 -- **THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS)**
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Area: U.S. City Average
Item: All Items
Base Period: 1982-84=100

													Annual	Percent Change	
Year	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Average**	**Dec-Dec**	**Avg-Avg**
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5%	13.5%
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9%	10.3%
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8%	6.2%
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8%	3.2%
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9%	4.3%
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8%	3.6%
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1%	1.9%
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4%	3.6%
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4%	4.1%
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.6%	4.8%
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1%	5.4%
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1%	4.2%
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9%	3.0%
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7%	3.0%
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7%	2.6%
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5%	2.8%
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3%	3.0%
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	1.7%	2.3%
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%	1.6%
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.7%	2.2%
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4%	3.4%
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	1.6%	2.8%
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	2.4%	1.6%
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	1.9%	2.3%
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	3.3%	2.7%
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	195.3	3.4%	3.4%
2006	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	201.6	2.5%	3.2%
2007	202.4	203.5	205.4	206.7	208.0	208.4	208.3	207.9	208.5	208.9	210.2	210.0	207.3	4.1%	2.8%
2008	211.1	211.7	213.5	214.8	216.6	218.8	220.0	219.1	218.8	216.6	212.4	210.2	215.3	0.1%	3.8%
2009	211.1														

Source: U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The February 2009 C.P.I. will be available on March 18, 2009